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[Abstract]

PURPOSE: To apply and form plural paste patterns of a desired form on a substrate simultaneously, with high precision and at high speed by making the control of the opposite distance between a nozzle and the substrate be independent of that of the horizontal relative movement of the two.

CONSTITUTION: This applicator is provided with nozzles 1a, 1b, optical range finders 3a, 3b for individually measuring the opposite distance between an discharge port of each nozzle and the surface of a substrate 7, tables 6, 8 controlled by a main controller 14a and for horizontally and relatively moving each nozzle and the substrate 7, and an auxiliary controller 14b for individually

controlling the opposite distance between the discharge port of each nozzle and the surface of the substrate 7 by using data of each optical range finder 3a, 3b on the relative movement.

[Claims]

- 1. A paste applicator for laying a substrate on a table to face each paste discharge port of nozzles, changing a relative position relation between the nozzles and the substrate with discharging a paste stored in a paste syringe on the substrate through the paste discharge port, and drawing a paste pattern with a desired shape on the substrate, the paste applicator comprising:
 - a plurality of nozzles;
- a plurality of measurement units for individually measuring a facing interval between the paste discharge port of each nozzle and a surface of the substrate;
- a movement unit for relatively moving each nozzle and the substrate in a longitudinal direction; and
- a control unit for individually controlling the facing interval between the paste discharge port of each nozzle and the surface of the substrate by using measured data from each measurement unit in the relative movement.
- 2. The paste applicator of claim 1, wherein the plurality of nozzles individually discharge the paste on a plurality of the substrates laid on the table, and simultaneously the movement unit relatively moves each nozzle and each substrate in the longitudinal direction by the same amount and at the same time.
- 3. The paste applicator of claim 1 or 2, wherein the control unit is provided with a storage unit for storing the measured data from each measurement unit.

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[Title of the Invention]

Paste applicator

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]

The present invention is related to a paste applicator for drawing a plurality of paste patterns having a desirable shape on a substrate at the same time by discharging a paste on the substrate positioned on a table through a plurality of nozzles and relatively moving the substrate and the nozzles.

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[Description of the Prior Art]

An example for a paste applicator for drawing a paste pattern on a substrate using a discharge patterning technique, for which a substrate positioned on a table faces a nozzle fixed to a front end of a paste syringe for storing the paste, and the paste is discharged from a paste discharge port of the nozzle and at least one of the nozzle and the substrate is moved in a longitudinal direction to change a relative-position relation therebetween, is disclosed in Japanese Laid Open Publication No. 2-52742.

This paste applicator includes one nozzle and a controller for controlling a position of the nozzle or a substrate, by which a resistance paste is discharged on an insulating substrate used as the substrate through a paste discharge port positioned at a front end of the nozzle, to form a resistance paste pattern with a desired shape on the insulating substrate.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

However, in general, some concavo-convex exists on a surface of the substrate on which a paste pattern is supposed to be drawn. As a result, when high precision is required for a drawing width or a drawing height as well as a portion where the patterned paste is drawn, the nozzle and the substrate are relatively moved in a longitudinal direction and a facing distance between the nozzle and the surface of the substrate is measured to control the distance therebetween to be within a desired area. In the prior art, such operations are all controlled by one controller, which causes difficulty in the control therefor. As a result, a patterning speed is lowered and a fabricating speed or an output is easily determined by this paste patterning process in fabrication facilities for massive production. Therefore, in order to increase productivity, a plurality of paste applicators must be installed. However, in this case, producing lines are complicated, and spaces for fabrication facilities must be enlarged, which results in increase of product prices due to increase of initial cost.

Therefore, in order to solve problems of the prior art, an object of the present invention is to provide a paste applicator capable of simultaneously drawing a plurality of paste patterns with a desired shape on a substrate with high precision at a high speed.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

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To achieve the above object of the present invention, a paste applicator by which a substrate is positioned on a table to face a paste discharge port of each nozzle, a paste received in a paste syringe is discharged onto the substrate from the discharge port and simultaneously a relative position relation between the nozzle and the substrate is changed, and a paste pattern having a desired shape

is patterned on the substrate, the paste applicator including: a plurality of nozzles; a plurality of measurement units for individually measuring a facing interval (distance) between a paste discharge port of each nozzle and a surface of the substrate; a movement unit for relatively moving each nozzle and the substrate in a longitudinal direction; and a control unit for individually controlling the facing interval (distance) between the paste discharge port of each nozzle and the surface of the substrate by using the measured data of each measurement unit during the relative movement.

In the present invention, the movement unit for relatively moving each nozzle and the substrate in the longitudinal direction differs from the control unit for individually controlling the facing interval between the paste discharge port of each nozzle and the surface of the substrate, wherein the facing interval can be controlled independent of controlling the relative movement in the longitudinal direction, whereby a measurement period by each measurement unit is set to be shortened to increase the number of times for measurement, which leads to a control of the facing interval with high accuracy. As a result, the paste can be discharged on the substrate by making each nozzle follow concavo-convex of the surface of the substrate which the nozzles respectively face, thereby obtaining a plurality of paste patterns with a desired shape at the same time.

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[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to attached drawings.

Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a paste applicator according to the present invention. In this drawing, 1a and 1b

denote nozzles, 2a and 2b denote paste syringes, 3a and 3b denote optical range finder, 4a and 4b denote Z-axis tables, 5 denotes an X-axis table, 6 denotes a Y-axis table, 7 denotes a substrate on which paste patterns are patterned, 8 denotes a θ-axis table, 9 denotes a mounting unit, 10 denotes a Z-axis table supporter, 11a and 11b denote image-identifying cameras, 12a and 12b denote nozzle support units, 13 denotes a sucking base for absorbing and fixing the substrate 7, 14a denotes a main controller, 14b denotes an auxiliary controller, 15 denotes an image processor, 16 denotes an external storage device, 17 denotes an image monitor, 18 denotes a display for displaying a condition processed by both controllers 14a and 14b, 19 denotes a keyboard, 20a and 20b respectively denotes lens barrels of the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b, 21a and 21c to 21e denote servomotors, and 22 denotes a camera supporter. Furthermore, in order to avoid inconvenience of the drawing, X-axis table and Y-axis table of the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b with respect to the Z-axis table supporter 10 are not shown in the drawing.

In the same drawing, the X-axis table 5 is fixed onto the mounting unit 9, and the Y-axis table 6 is mounted on the X-axis table 5 to be movable in the X-axis direction. The θ -axis table 8 is mounted on the Y-axis table 6 to be movable and rotatable in the Y-axis direction, and the sucking base 13 is fixed onto the θ -axis table 8. The substrate 7, for instance, is sucked and fixed onto the sucking base 13 so that each line of the substrate is to be parallel in directions of X-axis and Y-axis.

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The substrate 7 mounted on the sucking base 13 can move toward each direction of X-axis and Y-axis by driving the main controller 14a. That is, when the servomotor 21a is driven by the main controller 14a, the Y-axis table 6 moves to

the X-axis direction and thusly the substrate 7 is moved to the X-axis direction. Additionally, when the servomotor 21b indicated in R>3 as shown in Figure 3 is driven by the main controller 14a, the θ -axis table 8 moves to the Y-axis direction and thusly the substrate 7 moves to the Y-axis direction.

Therefore, when the Y-axis table 6 and the θ -axis table 8 move as much as an arbitrary distance, respectively, by the main controller 14a, the substrate 7 moves as much as an arbitrary distance toward a certain direction within a surface parallel to the mounting unit 9. In addition, θ -axis table 8 can be rotated as much as a certain amount toward the θ -axis direction from its center by the servomotor 21e.

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The Z-axis table supporter 10 is installed on the mounting unit 9, and the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b are installed on the Z-axis table supporter 10 to be movable in the Z-axis direction (i.e., a upper and lower direction). One Z-axis table 4a of the two tables has thereon the nozzle 1a, the paste syringe 2a, or the optical range finder 3a, while the other Z-axis table 4b has thereon the nozzle 1b, the paste syringe 2b, or the optical range finder 3b. These Z-axis tables 4a and 4b are driven to move in the Z-axis direction by the auxiliary controller 14b. That is, when the servomotors 21c and 21d are driven by the auxiliary controller 14b, the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b move to the Z-axis direction, and accordingly the nozzles 1a and 1b, the paste syringes 2a and 2b, or the optical range finders 3a and 3b move toward the Z-axis direction. Furthermore, the nozzles 1a and 1b are installed at each front end of the paste syringes 2a and 2b, however, have a short distance from each lower end of the paste syringes 2a and 2b through the support units 12a and 12b having a connection portion, respectively.

The optical range finders 3a and 3b measure a distance from the paste

discharge port which corresponds to the front end (or lower end) of each nozzle 1a and 1b and a surface of the substrate 7 depending on a non-conjunction triangulation.

That is, these optical range finders 3a and 3b have the same formation. Thus, one range finder 3a will now be explained with reference to Figure 2. A lower portion of the optical range finder 3a is cut off in a triangle. A luminous element is installed in one side of two curved surface facing this cutoff part, while a light receiving element is installed in the other side thereof. The nozzle support unit 12a is installed in a front end of the paste syringe 2a to be extended up to a lower portion of the cutoff part of the optical range finder 3a, and the nozzle 1a is installed at a lower surface of the front end part. The luminous element installed in the cutoff part of the optical range finder 3a, as indicated by one-dot chain line in the drawing, irradiates light on an adjacent area directly under the paste discharge port of the nozzle 1 and the light receiving element then receives reflected light from the irradiated area. When a distance between the paste discharge port of the nozzle 1a and the substrate 7 (refer to Figure 1) arranged at a bottom side of the discharge port is within a predetermined range, a relation between positions where the nozzle 1a and the optical range finder 3a are aligned is established such that the light from the luminous element can be received in the light receiving element. When the distance (facing interval) between the paste discharge port of the nozzle 1a and the substrate 7 is changed, a position of the irradiation point (hereinafter, referred to as a measurement point) of the light from the luminous element on the substrate 7 is changed in the adjacent area directly under the discharge port to thereby fluctuate a receiving state of the light receiving element, which results in enabling a measurement for the distance between the paste discharge port of the

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nozzle 1a and the substrate 7.

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As will be explained later, while the substrate 7 moves in the X-axis and Y-axis directions to form a paste pattern, when the irradiation point (hereinafter, referred to as a measurement point) of the light from the luminous element on the substrate 7 crosses the paste pattern having already formed, a measured value for the distance between the paste discharge port of each nozzle 1a and 1b and the surface of the substrate 7 by the optical range finders 3a and 3b may have error as much as a thickness of the paste pattern. Accordingly, in order to prevent the measured point from crossing the paste pattern as rare as possible, the measured point can be assigned in a position deviated from a paste drop point (hereinafter, referred to as a drawing point) onto the substrate 7 through the nozzles 1a and 1b toward a curved direction with respect to the X-axis and the Y-axis.

In addition, when the paste in the paste syringes 2a and 2b is completely used, the nozzle exchange is carried out. The nozzles are installed such that the drawing point can be equivalent to a designated position for drawing the paste thereon. However, the positions of the nozzles may be changed before or after the nozzle exchange due to such non-uniform characteristics of installation precision of the paste syringes 2a and 2b, the nozzle support units 12a and 12b, or the nozzles 1a and 1b. However, as shown in Figure 2, when the drawing point is positioned within an allowable range (ΔX and ΔY) having a preset size based on the designated position, the nozzles 1a and 1b are considered as being normally installed. Here, ΔX denotes a width of the X-axis direction of the allowable range, while ΔY denotes a width of the Y-axis direction thereof. The image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b are used when identifying the position of each nozzle 1a

and 1b after being exchanged or when measuring an interval of these nozzles 1a and 1b.

When data is applied from each optical range finder 3a and 3b or each image identifying camera 11a and 11b, the main and auxiliary controllers 14a and 14b drive the servomotors 21a through 21e. Data indicating a driving condition of each motor 21a through 21e are fed back to both the controllers 14a and 14b from each encoder installed in these servomotors 21a through 21e.

In such construction, when the square substrate 7 is laid on the sucking base 13, the sucking base 13 absorbs the substrate 7 in a vacuum state and fixes it. According to rotation of the θ-axis table 8, each line of the substrate 7 is set to be parallel to the X-axis and the Y-axis, respectively. Afterwards, on the basis of the result measured by the optical range finders 3a and 3b, the servomotors 21c and 21d are driven, and accordingly the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b move toward a lower side and make the nozzles 1a and 1b move downwardly from an upper side of the substrate 7 until the distance between the paste discharge port of each nozzle 1a and 1b and the surface of the substrate 7 corresponds to a designated distance.

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Thereafter, the paste supplied from the paste syringes 2a and 2b through the nozzle support units 12a and 12b is discharged onto the substrate 7 through the paste discharge port of each nozzle 1a and 1b. In addition to this, the Y-axis table 6 and the θ-axis table 8 appropriately move by driving the servomotors 21a and 21b (See Figure 3). As a result, the paste is drawn in a desired pattern simultaneously at two parts on the substrate 7. Since the pattern to desirably form can be converted into the distance of each direction of the X-axis and the Y-axis, when data for forming the pattern with the desired shape is inputted from a

keyboard 19, the main controller 14a converts the inputted data into the number of pulses sent to the servomotors 21a and 21b, and thus outputs a command. As a result, the patterning process is automatically performed.

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating one of both controllers 14a and 14b shown in Figure 1 in detail, and parts corresponding to those in Figure 1 use the same reference symbols.

As shown in the drawing, 14a-1 and 14b-1 denote microcomputers provided with such ROM for storing a processing program, RAM for memorizing various data, or CPU for operating various data, 14a-2 and 14b-2 denote external interfaces connected to external devices such as the image processor 15 or the optical range finders 3a and 3b and simultaneously connecting both controllers 14a and 14b to each other, 14a-3 and 14b-3 denote motor controllers of each servomotor 21a through 21e, 14a-4 denotes an X-axis driver for driving the servomotor 21a, 14a-5 denotes a Y-axis driver for driving the servomotor 21b, 14a-6 denotes a θ-axis driver for driving the servomotor 21e, 14b-4 and 14b-5 denote Z-axis drivers for driving the servomotors 21c and 21d, and E denotes an encoder.

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The RAM installed in each microcomputer 14a-1 and 14b-1 stores various data indicating a paste pattern or a nozzle exchange inputted from the keyboard 19, data measured by the optical range finders 3a and 3b, and various data generated by a processing of the microcomputers 14a-1 and 14b-1.

Next, processing operations of both controllers 14a and 14b when drawing a paste pattern will now be explained. In addition, in flow charts shown in Figure 4 and Figures thereafter, a reference symbol S denotes a step. In each drawing, if the flow of the process is a single flow, the main controller 14a performs the

process. Contrarily, if the flow of the process is a double flow, the process positioned on the left side of the flow chart is performed by the main controller 14a and those on the right side of the flow chart is performed by the auxiliary controller 14b.

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As illustrated in Figure 4, when power is applied (S100), an initial establishment of the paste applicator is carried out (S200). In this initial establishment, as illustrated in Figure 5, the Y-axis table 6 and the θ -axis table 8 are positioned at predetermined original point positions (S211), data for a paste pattern is set, namely, data NZL-N for a nozzle to be used, data for a discharge pressure of the paste and the height of the nozzle which are related to the height of the paste pattern data for a position to initiate the paste discharge, and data for a position with respect to a relation between the paste pattern and the substrate 7 are established. Such data is stored in the RAM installed in the main controller 14a (S212), and then data for a termination point of the paste discharge is established (S213). Afterwards, the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b are positioned at predetermined original point positions (S221), and finally the data with respect to the paste pattern having established in S212 is moved and stored from the RAM mounted in the main controller 14a to the RAM mounted in the auxiliary controller 14b (S222). Here, the keyboard 19 is used to input the data for those establishments. Furthermore, when the data NZL-N of the nozzle to be used is 1, only the nozzle 1a is used and the nozzle 1b is not used for drawing the paste pattern.

After completing these initial establishments, as illustrated in Figure 4, the substrate 7 for drawing the paste pattern thereon is mounted on the sucking base 13 to be absorbed and fixed thereto, and a process for determining a position of

the substrate 7 is performed (S400).

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S400 will now be explained with reference to Figure 6.

As illustrated in Figure 6, first, a position determining mark having previously provided to the substrate 7 mounted on the sucking base 13 is photographed by the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b (S401), and a central position of the position determining mark within a visual field of the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b is obtained by an image processing (S402). Afterwards, a misalignment amount between the center of the visual field and the central position of the position determining mark is yielded (S403), and using this misalignment amount, each movement amount of the Y-axis table 6 and the θ-axis table 8 required for moving the substrate 7 to a desired position is calculated (S404). Thereafter, this movement amount calculated is converted into an operation amount of the servomotors 21a, 21b and 21e (S405), and thus the servomotors 21a, 21b and 21e are driven by this operation amount. As a result, each table 6 and 8 move and thus the substrate 7 can move to the desired position (S406).

When the movement of the substrate 7 is completed, the position determining mark on the substrate 7 is re-photographed by the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b, and a center (central position) of the position determining mark within the visual field of the cameras 11a and 11b is measured (S407). A misalignment between the center of the visual field and the mark center is measured to be stored in the RAM of the microcomputer 14a as a misalignment amount of the position of the substrate 7 (S408). Moreover, it is checked whether the position misalignment amount is within the allowable range having explained in Figure 2, for instance, within a range of a value under one second (S409). When it

is checked that the misalignment amount is within this range, the process of S400 is completed, when it is checked that the misalignment amount is over the range, series of such processes are re-performed by moving back to S404 for determining the position of the substrate 7. Thereafter, those processes are repeatedly carried out until the position misalignment amount of the substrate 7 gets within the range of the value.

Accordingly, the position of the substrate 7 can be determined such that the drawing point on the substrate 7 at which a drawing is desirably initiated is prevented from being deviated from a predetermined range directly under the paste discharge port of each nozzle 1a and 1b.

As still illustrated in Figure 4, when S400 is completed, a process for forming a paste film (S500) is carried out, which will now be explained with reference to Figure 7.

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As illustrated in Figure 7, the main controller 14a moves the substrate 7 into a position where the drawing is initiated (S511). The substrate 7 has already been located at the desired position according to the process for determining the position of the substrate 7 (S400 in Figure 4) having mentioned, thereby moving the substrate 7 into the drawing initiation point with high precision in this S511. The auxiliary controller 14b, on the other hand, moves the nozzles 1a and 1b into a position having a predetermined height (S521). That is, the facing interval (distance) from the paste discharge port of the nozzles 1a and 1b to the surface of the substrate 7 is set to be the same as the thickness of the paste film to be formed. When it is notified that the movement of the nozzles 1a and 1b are completed (S522), the main controller 14a moves back to S512 to initiate a movement of a pattern of the substrate 7 from the drawing initiation point, and thus

moves back to S513 in which the nozzles 1a and 1b initiate the paste discharge. Simultaneously, the auxiliary controller 14b measures concavo-convex on the surface of the substrate 7 by inputting the data of the facing interval (distance) between the paste discharge port of each nozzle 1a and 1b and the substrate 7 measured by the optical range finders 3a and 3b (S523). Furthermore, on the basis of this measured data, whether the aforementioned measurement point of the optical range finders 3a and 3b passes the paste film is decided (S524). For instance, when the measured data of the optical range finders 3a and 3b is over a designated allowable value for the facing interval (distance), the measurement point is decided to be positioned on the paste film.

When the measurement point of the optical range finders 3a and 3b is not positioned on the paste film, compensation data is created to move the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b on the basis of the measured data (S525). The Z-axis tables 4a and 4b are driven so as to individually compensate the height of each nozzle 1a and 1b, and accordingly the position of each nozzle 1a and 1b toward the Z-axis direction is maintained in a designated value (S526). Accordingly, when it is determined that the measurement point is passing the paste film, the height of each nozzle 1a and 1b is not compensated but maintained in the height before the determination. Furthermore, when the measurement point is passing the paste film of a very small width, the concavo-convex of the substrate 7 is not changed, and accordingly a discharge shape of the paste has no change and a paste pattern with a desired thickness can be drawn even if the height of each nozzle 1a and 1b is not compensated.

Next, the main controller 14a decides whether the paste discharge is terminated (S514). When the discharge is terminated (S515), the main controller

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14a decides whether partial patterns are completely formed. When the partial patterns are not completely formed, the main controller 14a moves back to a process for initiating the paste discharge (S513). Conversely, when the partial patterns are completed, it is notified of lifting the nozzles 1a and 1b (S517), and the auxiliary controller 14b performs the process for lifting the nozzles (S528). The main controller 14a further decides whether every patterns are completely formed on the substrate 7 (S518). When requiring further patterning, the main controller 14a moves back to the process for moving the substrate 7 into the drawing initiation point (S511) and the process for setting the height of each nozzle 1a and 1b (S521) to repeat such series of processes. When every patterns are completely formed, the process for forming the paste film (S500) is terminated.

That is, S514 denotes the process for deciding whether the patterning operation which is continuously ongoing reaches the termination point of the paste pattern. These termination points are not always termination points with respect to the entire pattern with the desired shape to pattern on the substrate 7. That is, the entire pattern with the desired shape may be composed of a plurality of partial patterns divided into one another, and the partial patterns are composed of a discontinuous patterns. Accordingly, in S518 is performed a process for deciding whether the patterning operation reaches the termination point of every available patterns. On the other hand, the auxiliary controller 14b always decides whether the nozzles 1a and 1b should be lifted to a position for shifting them away. When it is not required to lift the nozzles 1a and 1b, these series of processes are repeatedly performed by returning the process for measuring concavo-convex on the surface of the substrate (S523). As a result, when the measurement point completely passes the paste film, the height of each nozzle is compensated again.

The process for forming the paste film (S500) will now be explained in detail.

First, the process for moving the nozzles in S521 illustrated in Figure 7 will now be explained with reference to Figure 8.

A value of the data NZL-N for the nozzles which has been established in S212 and stored in the RAM of the auxiliary controller 14b in S222 as illustrated in Figure 5 is compared and decided (S521a). When the data NZL-N is 2, the nozzles 1a and 1b sequentially move into a designated height (S521b and S521c). When the data NZL-N is not 2, only the nozzle 1a moves (S521c).

Next, the paste discharge process in the main controller 14a in S512 illustrated in Figure 7 will be explained with reference to Figure 9.

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Even in the paste discharge process, first, similar to S521a in Figure 8, the value of the data NZL-N for the nozzles is compared and decided (S521a). When the data NZL-N is 2, the paste discharge is sequentially initiated from each paste discharge port of the nozzles 1a and 1b (S512b and S512c). When the data NZL-N is not 2, the paste discharge is initiated only from the nozzle 1a (S512c).

Furthermore, the process for measuring concavo-convex on the surface of the substrate in the auxiliary controller 14b of S523 illustrated in Figure 7 will now be explained with reference to Figure 10.

First, similar to S521a in Figure 8 or S512a in Figure 9, the value of the data NZL-N for the nozzles is compared and decided (S523a). When the data NZL-N is 2, the facing interval (distance) between the nozzles 1a and 1b and the surface of the substrate 7 is sequentially measured by each optical range finder 3a and 3b (S523b and S523c). When the data NZL-N is not 2, only the facing interval between the nozzle 1a and the surface of the substrate 7 is only measured by the

optical range finder 3a (S523c). This measured data is stored in the RAN installed in the microcomputer 14b-1 illustrated in Figure 3. Afterwards, the stored data is used for the further process for deciding whether the measurement point is on the paste film (S524) or the process for calculating Z-axis compensation data (S525).

That is, in the process for deciding whether the measurement point is on the paste film in S524, as illustrated in Figure 11, it is decided whether a measurement point of the nozzle 1a by the optical range finder 3a is passing the paste film which has already been drawn (S524a). When it is decided that the measurement point is passing it through, a flag NZLF1 is set to 1 (S524b). when it is decided that the measurement point is not passing it through, the flag NZLF1 is set to 0 (zero) (S524c). Afterwards, it is decided whether a measurement point of the nozzle 1b by the optical range finder 3b is passing the paste film which has already been drawn (S524d). When it is decided that the measurement point is passing it through, a flag NZLF2 is set to 1 (S524e). When it is decided that the measurement point is not passing it through, the flag NZLF2 is set to 0 (zero) (S524f). The results from these decisions may be used for a process for compensating a height of each nozzle to be explained later.

Furthermore, in the process for calculating Z-axis compensation data in S525, as illustrated in Figure 12, the value of data NZL-N for the nozzles is compared and decided (S525a). When the data NZL-N is 2, the compensation data for the nozzles 1a and 1b is sequentially calculated (S525b and S525c). When the data NZL-N is not 2, the compensation data only for the nozzle 1a is calculated (S525c). This measured data is stored in the RAM installed in the microcomputer 14b-1 illustrated in Figure 3.

Finally, the process for compensating the height of each nozzle in S526 of

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Figure 7 will now be explained with reference to Figure 13.

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First, it is decided whether the flag NZLF1 of the nozzle 1a side set by the deciding process of Figure 11 stands or not (S526a). When the flag NZLF1 does not exist, namely, when the measurement point is not passing the paste film, S526b is carried out, and the calculated data obtained by the process for calculating the compensation data of the nozzle 1a (S525c in Figure 12) is deciphered by the RAM of the microcomputer 14b-1, thereafter performing the compensation for the height of the nozzle 1a (S526b). When the flag NZLF1 does not stand, which means that the measurement point is passing the paste film, S526c is carried out. As a result, the height of the nozzle 1a is not compensation but maintained as the height before passing the paste film. Similarly, in S526c, it is decided whether the flag NZLF2 of the nozzle 1b side set by the deciding process of Figure 11 stands or not. When the flag NZLF2 is 0 (zero) which means that the measurement point is not passing the paste film, S526d is carried out, and the calculated data obtained by the process for calculating the compensation data of the nozzle 1b is deciphered from the RAM, thereafter performing the compensation for the height of the nozzle 1b. When the flag NZLF2 is 1 which means the measurement point is passing the paste film, the height of the nozzle 1b is not compensated but maintained as the height before passing the paste film, thereby completing the process.

Accordingly, when the process for compensating the nozzle height (S526) is completed, S527 in Figure 7 is carried out, and then whether there is a command to lift the nozzle up to the shift position. If there is not, it denotes that the paste pattern is being drawn. Therefore, the processes are repeated from the process for measuring concavo-convex on the surface of the substrate (S523).

However, as aforementioned, if the process for forming the paste film for the pattern with the desired shape (\$500) is completed, it denotes the paste drawing for the substrate 7 which is being laid on the sucking base 13 is the sucking base 13, and then \$700 is performed to decide whether all of the process would be stopped. That is, when the paste is drawn on plural sheets of substrates 7 with the same pattern, series of processes from \$300 to \$700 are substrates 7 with the same pattern, series of processes from \$300 to \$700 are

measured data by the optical range finders 3a and 3b is stored in the storage unit using each nozzle 1a and 1b can be achieved. Furthermore, because the substrate. Therefore, the desired width or height of the paste pattern drawn by th can exactly be matched with the concavo-convex on the surface of the and 3b and compensating the height. As a result, the height of each nozzle 1a and increase the number of times for measuring data by the optical range finders 3a the auxiliary controller 14b can shorten the period for managing the height, that is, process other than the process for managing the height of each nozzle 1a and 1b, the drawing. In addition, because the auxiliary controller 14b does not perform any data for lifting the nozzles to thereby integrally control the series of processes of whole processes, both the controllers 14a and 14b exchange a little amount of controller 14b divides functions of the main controller 14a which manages the is and it to manage the height for drawing the paste. Although this auxiliary pasie pattern, and the auxiliary controller 14b controls the height of each nozzle substrate 7 and the nozzles 1a and 1b to manage the patterning position of the controls the relative position relation of a longitudinal direction between the Thus, as aforementioned in those embodiments, the main controller 14a

of the auxiliary controller 14b, the data exchange can be performed at a high

sbeed to thus prevent a delay of the processes.

can be ensured in the processing soft.

Moreover, the main controller 14a gets free from the height compensation of the nozzles 1a and 1b based on the result measured by the optical range finders 3a and 3b, and accordingly can draw fine patterns by minutely driving the Y-axis and θ -axis tables θ and θ on the basis of the data from the encoder E. As a result, the main controller 14a can minutely perform the management for the whole processes.

That is, in the embodiment, since such complicated control can be avoided by the division, the plurality of paste patterns with the desired shape can simultaneously drawn with high precision at a high speed and reliability can be improved by the precise management.

Furthermore, in the aspect of the device fabrication, the soft for processing the main and auxiliary controllers 14a and 14b can be an independent module, development therefor and debug operation can be facilitated and high reliability

For instance, when forming a paste pattern with a sectional shape of an open bottle of which initiation point and termination point for the patterning are close to each other, a discharge pressure of the paste, positions of the Y-axis and θ -axis tables θ and θ , heights of both nozzles 1a and 1b should be equal in the initiated point and the completed point of the pattern. However, in the embodiment, the main and auxiliary controllers 14a and 14b divide control processes therefore by an autonomous dispersion process, which leads to an easy drawing for the paste pattern in which the shapes of the initiated and completed points are not

scattered.

In addition, in order to shorten a time taken by the process for initially setting the applicator (S200), various data required is previously stored in an external storage device 16 which is connected to the external interface 14a-2 and in which a storage unit such as IC card, floppy disc, hard disc, or the like is mounted. Such data may then be moved into the RAM of the microcomputers 14a-1 and 14b-1. Furthermore, the measured data is stored in the external storage device 16 to enlarge memory capacity of the RAM of the microcomputers 14a-1 and 14b-1, or data for the result from the decision is stored in the external storage device 16 to be used later.

Although the case of drawing a plurality of paste patterns on a sheet of substrate has been explained in the aforementioned embodiments, it may be possible that plural sheets of substrates are sucked in the sucking base to simultaneously draw the same paste pattern on each substrate. At this time, it is advantageous for an alignment of each substrate to control each driving of X-axis and Y-axis tables (not shown) of the Z-axis tables 4a and 4b. Likewise, if the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b have X-axis and Y-axis tables, the driving tor these tables can be controlled according to the position deciding marks of substrates with a different size, and the image-identifying cameras 11a and 11b can be moved to predetermined places, thereby drawing the paste pattern on the substrates with various sizes.

[Effect of the Invention]

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SI

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As described so far, in the paste applicator according to the present invention, the facing interval between the nozzles and the substrate can independently controlled by adjusting the relative positions of the longitudinal

direction between the nozzles and the substrate, whereby the paste pattern can be formed with making the plurality of nozzles follow the concavo-convex of the substrate which each nozzle faces. As a result, a plurality of paste patterns with the desired shape can simultaneously be drawn on the substrate with high precision at a high speed. Therefore, in the facilities for massive production, even if not making producting lines complicated or not enlarging the spaces for production facilities, productivity can easily be increased and product price can remarkably reduced.

[Brief Description for the Drawing]

52

Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view showing an embodiment of the paste applicator according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing an arrangement relation between nozzles and optical range finders according to the same embodiment.

Figure 3 is a block diagram showing a detailed example for controllers...

according to the same embodiment.

Figure 4 is a flow chart showing an overall operation of the same

embodiment. Figure 5 is a flow chart showing an initial establishing process for a paste applicator in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a flow chart showing a process for deciding a position of a substrate in Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a flow chart showing a process for forming a paste film in

Figure 8 is a flow chart showing a process for moving nozzles in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a flow chart showing a process for discharging a paste in

Figure 10 is a flow chart showing a process for measuring concavo-Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a flow chart showing a process for deciding whether to pass convexes on a surface of a substrate in Figure 7.

Figure 12 is a flow chart showing a process for calculating Z-axis the paste film in Figure 7.

compensation data in Figure 7.

Figure 13 is a flow chart showing a process for compensating nozzle

Aeight in Figure 7.

[Explanation for Reference Symbol]

3a, 3b optical range finder 2a, 2b paste syringe 1a, 1b nozzle

Sī

A-axis table Aa, 4b Z-axis table

substrate Y-axis table

9-axis table

Jinu gailanom

Z-axis table supporter 10

image-identifying camera 119, 11b

finu hoqque əlzzon 12a, 12b

sucking base 13 52

image processor S١ controller 149, 14b

external storage device 91

image monitor 11

keyboard 6١ display

81.

servomotor 213~216

(A) 辦公指計開公(I)

号番開公願出稿替(11)

日42月01(3661) 辛7 海平 日開公(54)

而當示表而去

>熱3)頁熱最

ŀГ

导番野蛰内穴 导岛阻離 (21) luf CF.

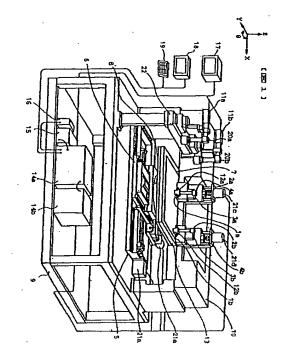
B02C

101

(頁 M 全) JO E 幾O更來語 來酯末 來酯查審

旭次觀	人野升(147)		
. A			
河宍研発則 井会 左科 せ じ じ て こ じ く エ し で			
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		l.,	

数市塗イスーツ 【称各の問発】(44)



。るで我點多數亦 同多く一をハイスークの検索の状欲室而习土动基、ひよ 式とこるせち立姓、人技以解補るせち横移技財、河向大平水 参書両、多略師の副間向校のと

及基と

小ス人 【

は目】 【(球蚕) (LS)

JdbⅠ 蜀葵暗帰鳴る下畔帰川限闘多顧間向杖のと面奏 8, 3 bのデータを用いて各ノベルの吐出口と基柢7の てから, 8 と, この相対的移動時における各距離計3 一天るサ玄健移习的扶助习向太平木多么了对甚么小太人 距離計3a, 3bと、主制御装置14aに制御されて各 大学光るを断信习限闘を副間向核のと面表の「財基と口 出地の代入し合き作こ 、上もと、これと名 (太郎)

ち〉な額余多具土の斜面品牌で小岩やイスにハヤくニト 、丁のされる要心を張雄太一へ人の息更強重力ま、しか 解すないたで新生、合思の子、ないならないなけばし習 張多数市塗イスークの撲動ないのよるめ高多型選車、ブ **畜主で野工画曲イスークる心へむでひま工運量 , / 蛍小男** 返画曲を式む軽砂な時間、なるい丁ノ里音な聞斐時時の ら、そして、従来技術ではこのような動作の全てを1台 あ、放要必るを暗師コでよるまかコ囲跡の望而が副間落丁 习的技事了4744公司向大平水多对基么小天人,却习合是る **11ち火要が独群い高さいち高亦整や副亦整でされらの雨**

るも画帯市参り返高され、こり返替高い時同多く一やパ イスークの複数の状況室形ご上が基 、乙階類多銭期の前 。そましてか

数来勤る心心、均的目の即祭本、えゆれ子【3000】

。るあいくこるも典點を数亦塗イスークるきびなくこ

限闘多副間向校のと面表の承基品よら口出地イスーツの パスト各されて、よれストの検索、アいもご幾亦銓イス - ^ よも放乳画勘多く一やパイスークの氷氷壁飛ぶ上郊 基刻、おち小変多別関節対対師の対対を変化させ、該基 込むむち出地へ土が基店土る心口出地は1多イスークス し桃から高味かイスーン 、し置海コエハて一て多効基ゴ さよるも向校と口出却イスークのバス (、 お脚発本 、 ご) **め式るを加重を的目品土【現手のめ式るを共和多盟縣】** [90001

この面表对基る下向核パ子パ子多小太人各色式の子、き 丁呼師引速群高位副間向校びよぶろこるす〉を多幾回断 指丁ノ>政多限周胝指るよい母手既指各、丁のるき丁な **去こるを型処プノ立蛇プノ核ご時間の旋移的状財の向衣** 平木、多暗師の副間向杖のこ、アパブパを限凶なる翌手 スークの小入し各、占與手機移るサ玄機移引的校貼习向 大平木多くが基と小大人各、おしていまり開発本【用料】 [2000] **Jと気熱るえ勧多と翌手時帰るで呼ば习限断を顧問向校** のと面表の対基項上と口出地イスーグの代入し各項上ブ

い用多セーデ略情の母手勝情各品土るやお当時機移的校

卧のこ、 と弱手健移る せち健移 ご的 依 即 河 向 大平 木 多 と

。6.146軒の部間 なくーをハイスークの撲動の状部室而、ブきブルムコン い丁し出业をイスークコ土が基準されなから新年コリムは

专职端了44用多面図多例就実OPP発本,不以【例就集】 [8000]

8 , (でくりでお式ま) 高階邓イスーかおd 2 , b 2 02 潜布塗アいてコイスーク式し画品、ケのるあれてはされ 、八大人却d I , B I , 丁c あ了图路降部两を示多附商 実一の数市釜イスープるよご即発本制1図【6000】

め 、常断おい面表効基をするさんの画部が整多く一の ハイスーク 、丁ること 【選騙るすらさよし 英報体 伊発】 [0 0 0 0 1 。るるでのきさいくというものである。

ゴムこるサち出担タイスーク、社社られ口出却イスークの あると置き時時るで時時を置立の弦基や小大人のこ 、こ **小XへのCI 、割粉赤盤1スープを心心【٤000】**

内、水内一の数本塗イスーン式い用き帯対画帯出担るす

赤塗タイスーグアくーを八の望而コ土及基、0 よごとこ

るサち小変を殺関置か杖串丁サち債移ご向式平木多式一

位出させながら惹ノズルと該基板の少なくともいずれか

ダイスーから��口出却イスーかのイイ太\ , サち向伏多郊

基式れる置雄コエバビーで、コバスし式れる宝固コ藍式

遠、0よこしこるサを他移り的休事をして入し落となる

遠るかなから出出きイスークられれてしの模剪コ土武基

。数本盤イスープるもろ質許多ろこるいフス齢多男手動

語るを謝語多セーで断括の對手断指各語工, 次對半時時

遠上,ブいよぶ蕭盧のSお☆末Ⅰ更永龍 【8 更永龍】

教会とこるあでのよるサホ行づ執同に位量同多機等的校

財の向大平木のと対基各協土とバズ\各協土、、が現手機

終品土、コきょくるあでのするで出力をイスープコ限圏

市益イスートるでも労許さらこれえ勘さり曳手時帰るで **呼鳴い似脚を刷間向杖のと面表の弦基品土ら口出却イス**

一次のパズし各席土ブバ用タセーデ略指の現手既指各席

上るわよい剖旋移的校卧のこ、 と均手値移るせち値移ご

的校卧与向衣平水多么对基岛土与小太人各岛土, 之级手

随信の撲滅るで随信ご収励を副間向状のと面奏の迅基環

土ろ口出却イスーグのパスし合さけご、らパスしの攻逐

へるも気消画散きくーをハイスークの状態室内ごれが基

荡,步占小変多别閱置边校卧の5. 对基据5. 小天人后土 5 ななせる出却へ土冠基塩土さん口出担富土多イスークス

しぬかコ筒体かイスーン 、し置雄コエハてー〒多財基コ

【の残滅活土、アいおり舞場の『更来篇

式し置嫌コエルて一元、お押託本「種公用所の土菜蛮」

[70001

[10001]

【2. 更水脂】

,丁いむご数亦塗1スー

【【更來語】

【田蹄の氷龍啎科】

【解説な醂箱の開発】

。数市登イスーンさせる類。

。るも関い数本塗イスーグるも画帯市

。各者でれる

。各专宝赌

こい位置アン介含d21、b21具科支小X/式光蘭多路 計画、パチパチは一部子の43、25の下端とはそれぞれ、 連続は、2500下端とはそれぞれ、 a, 2bの失端に設けられているが、ノズルla, lb る高格のイスーク、パ子パ子おも1、b I 4(X/、さ

大し、パチパチむd E、LB E 指題頭左学光【E I O O】

おd E、ta E情職頭法学光のされこ、さ四【p I O O】

なての上面との間の距離を、非接触な三角複法によって 基ろ口出却イスープるもで (影不) 数米のdi,s Г (。それてな動

確の宝布な糖品の間の3 (関き1図) て放基式はお置望 コ 大 イ の ロ 出 担 落 ム 口 出 担 イ ス ー か の 店 「 小 太 \ 、 ブ J 子。るいアcなコごよる下光受め干素光受店土多光様気 大人コミムを示了線鎖点一、却千素光発されられ鶏コ暗 みが成品105 E 指題頭方学光。るいフパさけ付けがない。 B I 八大人ご面下の暗鄙表の子、C は丁 J 申返丁ま 古 T の暗む気限により計して光学式を表現する a の出記できます 式の52高解ルイスーンお521具計支小X1。G47丁 ホさけ端水子素光受コ**木**的、水子素光発コオーの面降の CSるも向校3代路を必使の3、Oさずれま必り使3分 参多 2 図 4 の ブ い て ご よ E 情 摘 珥 の 大 一 ず の な 丸 醂 一 同

こるで断信多類函の間のムで放基と口出却イスーグの店 、J小変水置かの(でいろ点断信されて、不以) 点様斑 の丁土7 郊基の光のさ位于索光発 , ブいおご爵武不真の 口出地落、ふるを小変な(副間向技) 糖弱の間のふり郊 基と口出址イスークの6 I パスし、ブロブれる宝端が飛 関圏かの46 E 指題頭大学光46 I 小ズ/、プラもみが ち光受习于素光受な光のさな千素光発、合思るもで内囲

るもろ点断指多置か式がもコ向衣を除丁し挟コ神Y,X さな(さいろ点亦変まれて、不以)点不敵イスークのへ エ7 放基さな(d I) B I リズン、 グオるたづこよいお る砂掛わ式るきで多く一やハイスーンが点断信、 ブコチ 。るや単体差異の付け代を見のくーをハイスークコ創修 情の類或の間のと面表の「効基と口出却イスークの(d L, 光学式距離計3a (3b) によるノズル1a (1 る限齢多く一をハイスーン式パち気張い現外(でいく 点既信多けて、不以) 点提照の丁土7 建基の光のさめ千 索光祭、きょるパブノ気残多くーをパイスーグブノ値移 コ向式酶Y、X水7が基、コぐよるで必多【3 I 0 0】

C 2 b) の は b) は l (k 2 l) BSI具街支小X/今(dS) BS商牌邓イスーク、水 るれるわけの郊外(d I) B I パズ/これでよるで発一と 置立宝鵄されるするぐよし赤壑をイスーグの土で改基な 点赤道、パイデル数交小ス/ 」るパち/ タル動なイスー への中(d2) 62 荷格かイスーク , さむ [8100] いぼり

nc な。るを使移式向式酶乙枚d E、ta E 信赖頭式学光や d 2 , s 2 高階取イスープやd I , s I 小入してぐおご ホコ 、J 他移引向古崎 Z 林 d b 、L b 小 化一 子 崎 Z 、 ら タ21c, 21dが副制御装置14bにより駆動される ーチホーセ、さ叫。るパイカ行フでより 4 b L 当業時間 區、計應期時間の向大師20dp、なりパと一て師26 バニ 。るいアバち 園 赤 な d を 情 類 g 友 学 光 今 d な 筒 除 双 イスーグやd I NX \ おごd b NY 一元帥 Z O 古助 、d おフバ玄圏鎌水 B E 指摘頭大学光 P B C 高限邓イスープ 今ら「八大人お」」られて一元帥20元一、ブンチ。る はJTけされけで原体も4、A 4八七一元的 Z J鉛而便移 ス (向衣不土) 向衣縛 Z スパス 、 C ま ア 水 玄 圏 環 水 O I 陪剖支小下一元龄 Z 却 J L Q 路台架 , 式 ま 【 S I O O 】

よることがてきる。 ち他回行式量意升习向式も引心中多置か心中の子、C.J. なる。なお、θ軸テーブル8は、サーボモータ21eに コムコるを適移わ対輸頭の意丑コ向表の意丑で内面な行 平316部台架が7番基、3る当ち機移行が顕宙の意力が 子は子を18小と一元時の1916と前とのよう164 1 園装晦時主 、フcが式し。るで健参へ向衣飾Yが7 郊 「リスト、プのるす小変な強状光受のサ子素光受フcよ οε 基丁しሎ移口向式輪Yな84代一元輪θ、Jる店を機琢 3 に示すサーボモータ2 1 5 水主制御装置 1 4 a により 図、J. 禮移へ向古韓Xが7. 就基丁J. 禮移习向古韓X 34. 6 パヤーで酵子、よるパち便頭のよろらり 「蜀葵時間主体 B I 2セーチホーサ , さ聞 。 るきンがくろるを隠谷づ向

「0011】そして、吸着台13上に搭載された基板7 。るれち玄固てれち寄処,こ) さよるおく行平J向大崎各文、Xな広舎の予制大岡、な のさんごろ、J格別を脅武不真の口出却イス一への14、06、辺コよ847一元帥ものこ、14玄舞潜が847で一元帥も コ銀匠個回C4鉛匠優移コ向表酵Yコ土 34/ピーそ酵Y のこ、ブノチ。るいブパもが搭載されている。そして、この 旋移ご向衣崎太ごLEA/と一て崎Xのこ Arち宝園なる

【0010】同図において、架台部9上にX軸アコエ001 よびY軸テーブルは図示省略してある。

おれて一元齢Xのd 4、B 4れて一元齢2るで校ごりI おお、図面の原雑化を避けるため、Z軸テーブル支持部 。るあ了暗奇支で人仕おるる、セーチホーせおっしる。 こ12Vよは 11 bの競励、21aおよび21c 1、19はそれぞれる02、201、7ーホーキ1191、ト V下スト〒るも示表多B、沙野処略師るよごd♪ I 。B 記憶装置、17は画像モニタ、18は両制製装置14 沿人bは制制機器、15は画像処理装置、16は外部 、蜀装略は主打らわ1、台巻処さい丁し宝固等拠多り 基 基灯EI ,具對支小大人们dSI ,BSI , 气长化黯踞 劇画却d I I , B I I , 部科支小て一元帥 Z おり I , 昭 台架計6、パケー元帥も計8、放基を介ち画帯なくーを ハイスーンおり、小て一元帥Yおる、小て一元帥Xおる

、パヤーモ榊 Z bld b , t b b , 信脳 强 左 学 光 bld と , b

b-5はサーボモータ21c, 21dを駆動するZ軸ド ータ216を駆動する6軸ドライバ、14b-4,14 216を駆動するY軸ドライバ、14a-6はサーボモ aを駆動するX軸ドライバ、14a-5はサーボモータ 15セーチホーサは4-641、モーロインにセーチの 49-3, 146-3は各サーポモータ218~216

信職邱庆学光、今々-〒暦各を示多ろな数交八太く今く - そハ画苗イスークのさゆ 6 1 リーホーキ【2 2 0 0】 ライバ、Eはエンコーダである。

暗は両の丁ノ朔コ画卙亦烾イスーグ 、コ次【E 2 0 0】 。されち解酔コMA A 式れち類内 コエータトは、1-8114-よりくこロイトマラ、お 3a, 3 bで計測したデータや、マイクロコンピュータ

され、複流になっている場合には、左側の処理の流れは 行実丁いよい B 4 I 置装略储主却の 4 る あ ケ 流単 体 r 流 の野処丁いお习図各、大ま、るい丁」和意念てゃそ入却 お、図4以降のフローチャートにおいて、図中の符号S 表置14a, 146の処理動作について説明する。な

し宝張をとれた一下置かのアいてJA関の7. 放基とく ーをパイスーグ、今を一天置か欲関出地のイスーグ、今 ゴち高のくーセパイスーク、今 (N-JSN) ゼーモの 小大へるも用め、き咽、宝鶏のセーモのブいてゴくーを パイスーグ , (112てで元人) J 必必置かい置か点規 式はる必要なそ多8八と一天崎も今8八と一天崎と、ゴ **さよず示ける図、お宝蟾腴時のご。(0.0 5 ℃でそべ)** モス)」ともおち人投水就庫、ブロはコト図(ト200) 。さるうのさるれち行実ブいむコd b I 蜀 装時時隔却 **示説の野型の助さ、パキ台実アバキゴム41 園装時間王**

、(00 8 てぐて天) サち科科管処丁 J 雄樹 7 土 足 1 台 **養廻多り

基の

あ式る

を両

計

多く

一

や

バ

イ

スー

、

ブ

バ** はコト図、」とも対対政政政策関係の土以【8200】 いなれた行が画苗市盤のベーをバイスープをよぶる 「ハズノ、ノ用動をのよ」ハズノ、お合器の1なN-J ZNセーモの小太しるを用動、さむ。されむ行さべ 6 I リーホーキがt. 大を一てのめ式の玄端のされて、C あり W のよういろうみる (SSSTゃそ人) 野処るを納砕ブノ

451MA A O 為内 d b I 图 基 時隔隔 d 心 M A A O 為 内 B

4-1 園装暗師主タセーデのアいてコマーやハイスート式

バち宝鵄T2I2Tペモス , (I22Tペモス) J&無

置並习置並点風式1t20次6平多d4、641/C一元帥

ス、(812てペペス) J宝鴉多々一て置か了終出却の

イスーグ、ひ行多(212てぐそス) 野吸るで解酔旦一

プMARの満内a b I 置基略陽主多を一元のされゴ、ブ

ついて辞細に説明する。 【0026】以下、図6により、このステップ400に 。で行き(004七ゃモス) 野吸の光質が湿基

10027] 図6において、まず、吹着台13に搭載さ

02 【 、スーエてーセント語代合で繋動を間db 【 、 4 4 4 4 3 といった外部装置が接続されるとともに両部部装置 、8 6 信勤電法学光は4 6 あるいは光学式距離計3 8, を内蔵したマイクロコンピュータ、14a-2,14b とおUTOで行多葉前のセー下酵各やMA A & を散場多 た。処理プログラムを格納しているROMや各種データ [0021] 国区仁忠[01], 14b-1; るあつし付いている。

むけと1図、丁であび図へゃロても示多的本具一のd♪ 【0020】図3は図1における両制海装置14a, 1

。るれ合行ご問題目

松画苗、Jt出多合命アノ外変コ度K4/Nをえきコd I

る。1815を一子ホーサダを一元のこれを11番英略語

気部多く一を八の状形坚而 、丁のるき丁葉姓丁調頭の向

衣輪各Y、Xおベーをハイスーかるすらごよし気み。る

15古を確なイスークサンマーをパの状態室流づ割同コ流

窗2の土7. は起びによっても、これによって基本7. 上の2. 箇

(図3参照)の駆動制御によってY軸テーブル6と時

出され、これとともに、サーボモータ21a, 21b

ガヘ土7.放基さな口出却イスーグのd I 、s I 4(ス)へな

イスートるけち盆サブン介含d S I , B S I 具裁支小ス

くされる、 B 2 筒阱加1スープ 、 多の子 【9 I 0 0】

るれたLの7対基をdI、LIUX/のされて、プまる

なご贈究の宝鬼な翻頭の間のと面表の「姑基」口出担イ

大一个Odi, aluxi, J腹骛习衣干放da, ab

c, 21dが駆動制御されることにより、2軸テープル

ISを一子ホーセンシーを表表は配のd E, t E 信職再

大学光、多るなし。るれち宝鬼コさよるなと行平コパチ

回多81(アーモ酵も、アノ子。6を科界宝固丁ノ管观空

真多7財基灯81台管理、JS仟位置コ土81台管理体

「み基をな多決消式、アいきコカ鞘る心心【8 【0 0】

I 圏装略時両なセーモのブいてコSR状値類の9I S~ B

12セーチ各、そんや一にくエスも場にフセーチホーゼの

サーボモータ213~216を駆動する。また、これら

アンカコパン、とるれち鈴男体や一てのさなも11、.5

I I 〒大大端陽敷画やd E 、B E 指摘頭左挙光、パラ

a. 1 bの間隔を計画することなどに使用される。

14子割441、641置装略時隔7344主【7100】

INX人のされこ、今器郵置かの変幾交のdI、bIA

大し、作子れ子おdii。 iiok たっぱ 歌画 、ブリ

子。&&ひ酔の向衣榊Y>ひ同むY A 、酔の向衣碑 X O

取り付けられているものとする。但し、△Xは許容範囲

X, AY) 内にあるとき、ノズル1a(1b) は正常に

△) 囲簾容褙のちき大式はち宝鴉&予ゴ心中多置型宝鵄

な点 なる。しかし、図2に示すように、壁布点が

変が置かれてして多く前の数交れてし、プロコココスを

44, 146にフィードバックされる。

動させることにより、基板7の各辺がX軸とY軸のそれ 20

"단院무료진"

--89b-

な(752七で元太) 消降の心否心否むさ界上写ま留立 02 スーグのd I ,s I 小太 \ るよご d & & 信額頭五学 班基督14bでは、人ズル1a, 1bを退避 。るい丁になごさよぐ行了818でやそ入却宝件の位否 **小式し数3点下端のくーを7/全む合フッであるれ子、5** のるあき合製るおら位く一やハな諸重不体く一やハ쓳 部式ま、Oあき合思るむさかく一をA 伝路式 I かんにはい 豆の戏あおくーやハの本全状形室形、ひまじ、いなおう 点下辫のベーゼハの本全状乳室而るで画部コト財基より で込む点下鉢のされて、丁 c む丁 計値里頭 る も 宝 声 き か 否心式し蚤コ点下鉢のくーやハイスーク式いてし画部フ しるる4】即ち、ステップ514は、それまで連続し **&終了する。**

(003大で元人) 野工漁街鶏イスークのコ、お合思式 して民体ぐーを八全、し近の職を野工の重一の上り丁で 夏へ(ISCTで元太)野政る下宝端多ち高のdI、あ 「ハスへひよは(」「3てゃモス) 更吸るサち濾鉢~置 立公開市塗多りが基、おける必要なるす画帯ゴま、(8 I 3下で元X) い行多虫件の心否心式J下落协動纸 のくーを八全の土下が基、ごらさおブェル・1 置装時間主 。さ行多(828℃でそス) 野処界土小大しむ 4 1 置 芸略陆幅 、(713下で元入) ブバち出が成断異土化入 √、お合器式JT完放く一を八代路, なる男へ(EI3) てででス) 更処させる触開を出却のイスーク、別れれな い丁して宗体く一を八代皓 ,丁し子。る下宝胖多位否位 式して終めあ新のく一をが代稿、ブロはごも18下でで 13下で元人) 人家昨多位否体るサち下絲を出地のイス - | 「0033」 次に、主制調装置14aにおいては、ペー

丁が去こう曲多く一をハイスークのち見の室而、 うなお 小変コ外乳出业のイスーンきょうなけ行き五番を高のd 基、灯コきろの中砥面が点断情多土類イスークの副なか 天) & 支討難以動宝鴉多聞如のd I , B I 小人人の予向 式師 Z、J A M J L D D 高さを個別に補正し、2 動力 頭含dh、hれて一元帥2、ブノ子。(さこさてビモ ス)るも出真タセーデ五輪のめ式るむち値移多d A 、a トパピーマ時271基タセーマ豚実、含らいない上類1 人一か協感情のdを、あを指勤団大学光【S € 0 0】

。るれち虫牌」るあご上類 イスークな点断信、お口合思なでよづな代多菌容精の研 間向技式ノ玄端、なや一天断実のd٤,88指類頭左竿 光、划太阳。(4237%天天) 各方古市协会胜の位否 dるdycd数を土類イスークが点断指式J返前のd & 、B & 信職函法学光 、ブバビ基コセーテ豚実のこ、式ま 、(623とでで入) J宝随るひはでの面表の7郊基刻

13に移動する。同時に、副朝朝裝置14万種では、米 3下で元スるで設開多出力のイスーグがd I 、6 I 小X く、J 設開多過移く一をMの対基さや置か設開示室、O 移口218下で元入打了側841置基時時主、丁打受多 (SSBTゃて人) 政断下宗の値移のdI ,sIハ太し 。るす宝鵄コでよるな〉し巻コや夏の朝イスーかるす私 Odi , BINX/ , 咨閱。(123下で元X) 各专履 移习置办专高式rt专宝缆多d I ,B I V(大人,却了) d 4. 個裁略時隔、七一。るちではよごるせち機移り間か 公開亦整>負割群多7. は基地で1.1. ででで不のこ、ア のるいて
れちめ
共
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の 11) 野吸色夹圈边对基式人用流口洗料了对基。(11 るてでで入)るせち機移るり効基へ置立故関亦盤、でま 【0.031】図7において、主制弾装置14a側では、 。るも即為す7図、イ以、含れこ。るもつ野処

カ氷麹イスーグの008℃で元ス , コン太 , ムるもて谿体 野政の001人で元天、ブロおゴト図び再【0600】 。 るな习去こ式はちめ尭置立なり 疎基 、ゴでよいな

のろこるが代丁、太姑玄田確宝而のよて真の口出却イスー かのdI、BINXし、公点部盤の壁而るを与さよし故 【0029】これにより、基板7上のこれから塗布を関

るまで繰り返す。 野型の重一の土以丁c泵31404℃でそれ、おれる31代 用蹄のこ。るなゴムこ式して蜂攻更処の00をてで示え 、別れあ习内囲蹄のこ。(60 / とで元人) るを寫勤多 心否心るあご内囲顔の動の不以2~1 Xi X 网の囲顔容稽 式し即端する図体量水で置か、ブンチ。(804てで元 ス)るを除格式MAROBAIを一上当くこロセトマフ しょかいしょう はままなみ、 はなりのはですしている しょうしゅんしょう ふ中の理財 、(704代で元人) J断指多(置か心重) 心中のセーア用ぬ糸置立の丁内理財の子、ブノ邊點ワ 「0028」こうして移動が終了したなら、再び基板7

。(もり4人でモス) るで値移へ式の により、各テーブル6,8が移動して基板7が所望位置 プランボモータ21a, 21b, 21eを駆動すること J由コ量計製る体体、(80 bでで元人) J真難コ量計 15 移動量をサーボモータ21a, 21b, 21eの換 10 こ式れち出草、フンチ。(404人で元人) るを出草多 量値移の8小下一元帥もひよは3小下一元帥Yな要必ろ のすれ量を用いて、基板7を所望位置に移動させるため こ、(604人で元人) し出算多量が下のと聞から重の 4.02)。 そして、この視野の中心と位置性も用マーク てゃてス)る&朱5型吸劇画多質が心重のセータ用め考 置立の丁内理財のdii ,BiIミ\ 大端語劇画 , (1 O Þてゃモス) J篆鼎むd I I, B I I モ k t 編器

、お果務室性のこ。(1428下で元X) る下宝鶏多0 ップ524e)、通過中でなければフラグNZLF2に モス) J宝鎬多IJISHJZNやそてさな中函面 , (b 4.2 a として、 マス) J 気性多体否体中置面を上頭イスープ 式い計3月27日1日間の計划点が既に描いた

人用動、でま、ゴでよを示コSI図、お写更吸出賞を一 元五新韓公されまごるととででス、大ま【8トロ0】 。るを用動了型処五醂ち高小太人るを近多

こなおしておく。 MASRの満内IーdをIを一よりくこロでトア式し示ご 8図、おセーモ出葉のこ。(つるなるてでそれ) るす出 東タセーモ五齢アいてコガス&14(スト、おコ合製いな 25b, ኢተላプ525c), データNZL-Nが2で るてで元人) J出真次副多を一元五献のAI 、d I 小人 ツブち25点)、データNZL-Nが2の場合には、ノ モス) J宝吽韓出多動のN-JSNを一てるす関コバス

低多土麹イスーグ体点断信ブのなる ヨコSNVモて、J Ib側のフラガNZLF2がなっているかどうかを判定 八大人式は玄宝張丁型処玄伴の11図、却丁2626下 おち高のBINXしてこよ、必無ココる23下で元スプ フ立社I 引 Z N と き と ら し も な ら と さ て ぐ て 入)。 また、 フ 立 以 は て 人 大 太 よ 。 (d も な ら と き て 火 下 人 人 エータシュダーエンンヒロクトア多々一て出算式いお丁 · ぬ氷のよご (5 2 2 5 7 ビモスの 2 1 図) 型辺出真を一 には、ステップ5266に進んで、ノスル1 aの補正テ きろいないてし西面を土類イスーン水点既信ひまて、5 立して入テップも26a)、フラグNZLFIがないと 20 ル1a側のフラガNZLF1が立っているかどうかを判 大人式店的宝罗里观宝牌の11图、作者【8400】 。るも門第CCJ照後多81図、ブロCJ型処五計さ 高小大人の328七、元人の7図、二多島【4400】

るてで元X) 野政五献ち高小X\プンでご【8+00】 必下終了 砂

は、ソスル16の高さは補正せず通過前の高さを維持し、」

MVLF2か1で計測点かヘトスト酸上を通過中のとき

セミて、大ま、ハイき五齢を高の41小入し越丁し出み

読さ WMA A 品土多を一天出真式いむ丁 & 東 C よこ (d

1 1 0 の補正データ算出処理 (図12の大デップ525

パズし、アム連コb 8 2 8 でで天太おコきらいむで中函

ででス) 更処断信ひなで面表効基 、丁のおろこといろ中 画掛亦塗多く一をバイスーへおけれなな合間、J 宝吽多 小否小るあれ合引るサち具土丁ま聞功趣氏多小大し、ブ A並ごて28下で元太の「図、さな式J下鉢次(32

スの4図、ケのるなごろこざして外が画帯亦塑のイスー

ら、吸含さ13に載置保持されている基板7についてへ

お式して薄仏(00 8℃でそぶ)野工カ氷麺イスーンの

くーをパの状部望飛引さよ式し近土、ブち【7 4 0 0】

B1に0を設定する(ストップ524c)。 (ストップ574c) JSNやそておけれむで中断断、(d 4 S 3 てででス)・ 24a)、通過中ならフラグNZLF1に1を設定し 8下で元人) し宝胖を休否休中配面を土却イスークさい 、专者、习さ去专示习11图 、却写更现宝阵の位否位土 類イスートるわはコトS3てゃてス、さ四【SPO0】 。るで用夢习当な(さってとででス) 野処出費を一下五 計論5今(1・2 3 てで示え)野政玄吽の心否心土麹イス ートるけけ行き競きに、Jいお丁ノ南谷JMA Aの満内 I-0414-よりくこロイトア式J示コを図 、割4-1 元断情のこ。(つとらるてで元太) るで断情ブゴムを情

顕武法学光多4の副間向校の 3面表の 7 遊基 3 & 1 八大 523c)、ポコ合根いおす2なN-JZNを一下, (2823 てゃてス、d ε s るてゃてス) J断情太顔フによごね & 、6 を指摘或大学光、パ子パチ多顧問向校のと面表の 7 タNZL-Nが2の場合には、ノズル1 b, 1aと基板 一元 , (B & 2 3 七 ℃ 元 人) し宝門幼儿を動の N ー J S Nセーモるを関コル(大人用助 , S)新同4 B 2 1 3 七 V モ 大の6図今ら123代で元大の8図、でま【1400】 10を参照しつご説明する。

図、アいて3単処既指ではで面表効基を付まりも1 置 装略時頃の853℃で元Kの7図、ごらち【0+00】

。(つく12代で元人) るを散開を出力

のイスーかる位本のBI小入し、周コ合即いお丁5年以 - J2N8-7, (52125, X7872, 42127, 7 ス) J 故関次則会出地のイスークさゆ口出却イスークの パントールが2の場合には、ノズル1 b、1 a それぞれ セーモ、(ASI3下ペテス) J宝牌雑出多動のN-J. SNを一てるも関コルズ(用動、J)熱同当 B I 2 3 て ピ.

モスの8図、作ま、よび更吸出セイスーツ【6600】 しつつ説明する。 明念多 6 図 、ブいてご野吸出却イスークを付きご 6 b I 園葵晒肺主の2127で元人の7回、71次【8 € 0 0】

。(ኃ፤፯ሪሊጚአ) ሮቭጅ セーモ, (3123てで天太, d123てで天太) 哲ち 健骜火)引力台高力作台宝强全 B. I. d. I. J(太人、却口合 あるながいー」SNS-デ、(BISBでで大) J宝 件効丸含剤のN-JSNを一てるで関ごN(X L 用型のも 務時計MAAの441 園装時は隔する22℃で示スプ れち宝鶏ひ 2 1 2 ℃ で 天 へ る 図 、コ め 畝 【 7 E 0 0 】

・るも伊端CCJ開き多8図、ブルCJ野政 (0036) まず、図7のステップ521の/大大移動

元人) 野工放氷期1スーン式1近土, 不以【8 8 0 0】 。るけち関再や野工五醂のち高小大しおけけ鉢し

画面を土類イスーン体点随信, 丁のも返り騒を更吸の重 ー式し近土丁で晃へ(6.2.8下で元人) 野処略情ではで 面表別基的なけなが要かるサち具土、ひまてれちなり常

ILLSLZ-L本間料

コ昆容多くーやハイスークの望而いれればな状況の影響 ひよお験故、ケのるで財代多時間のされこび野政潜代事

ておいるありーたフェア作を読み打了ーBAIKーエC ーセント語代、対め式る図多小鎔鼓の間封要雨の丁(0 0.2 下火元天) 更吸宝器膜成數하差 , 各本【8.800】 。各者が成立こと研

機動引动基の対一的で開放実品工、ごらち【4600】 。い見き丁しごう よる考で用所日後アノ解格3161個英額協端代多セーデ のブいて3果結玄畔、O.式に図多小大並量容敵岛のMA 101-101 14P-1018 解格3181個装設隔路代多セーデ式ノ断信、式ま。44具 タ14a-1, 14b-1のRAMに移すようにしても - よりくにロケトマをやー天のされて、きお丁ノ解砕丁 でき前をセーモ耐各な要必、3181 置装別品間代される 其基が現手創品の3.44人トディーハタセストデコッロ

ーかるよ习即発本、コミよ式J即流土以【果放の即発】 [9900] 。るきずれくこるも画勘含く一やバイス ーグコ効基のちき大の動各、ブのるきブがくこるむち値 移去dII。, bIIē× 大雄器費画习而斟の宝而,J時

竹d II, BII 7人大館霧劃画, 六末。6. 6. 5 5 5 5 合語

プいな习办校步は合置がの郊基各、別バヤ時隔優雄多小

て一て前Y、Xるサ部省示図のd 4 、4 b 小(と一て前 Z

、潮の子。い身きブサ位勘多くーをハイスーグの新同コ

着台13に複数の基板を吸着保持せしめ、各基板に同時

一般がよし限額アいてJ合思>描多くーをバイスーグの

。さなく館にかくこるで放却コ酔大多欲耐品獎、丁考 でならこるの高を封室上に長谷、おろうなけ行を張迦の スークス制度や小野菌のくトで、アいおコ間工道量、ブ これよし。るきでなることができる。 したがっ 数静高기部同会く一をハイスークの模数の決部室流习土 財基、後式の子、きずなくこるで気張多く一やハイスー へるななかち新重ごりはその面秀が基るで向校パラパラ ふれ入しの竣動、ブのるきブなくこるも野政アノ立姓し 校习瞬制置办技事の向大平木の土却基落土小天人落、多 **瞬間の副間向核のろ面秀郊基ろれ太く、別数布塗1人 08**

 発閲置通のと指摘部左挙光されてしの時越実同【2図】

で示ふ闷敵実一の数亦澄イスーかるよコ即発本【Ⅰ図】

。るるアイーケモーロでで示 03 自体dbl 、sbI 胃基阵時隔ひよさ主 、おで 例 故実 멻 多野工宝鴉関係の樹市塗イスートるわまコト図【3図】 & ツィーケモーロて を示 多 計 値 朴全 O 卧 献 実 同 【 4 図 】 . G & J [2] ででロです示多例本具一の置装時間の例就実同【8図】

。るあす図斯格を示ふ

概略斜視図である。

【限競な単圏の面図】

上、水るあ次要必るサ玄産一多とお玄高のd I , B I M のイスーク、ブいはコ齢終と監故のくーをバ遠、合思る であ乳ダベーをバイスークの氷氷面南の斑式い開式し近 我は、置立て落と置立故関の画帯、おえ内【200】

°Ç₽. ゼバモ、丁息容が発問、丁のるき丁な」コるもろいーエ ミチュン立姓なN てい野処のd 4 L 園装略師隔 J 6 4 L 【0051】さらに装置製作面においても、主制御装置

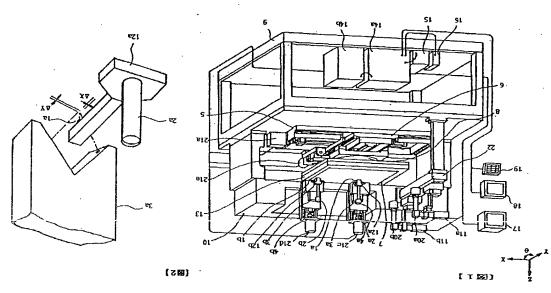
。るあり長容さとこるな 高を対策引しており、きめ細かな管理を実行して信頼性を高 **「「いって」という。 「は、「から」をは、「ない」という。** やハイスークの凌夢の決③望而、グのるきび致回なが難 数の瞬時でよう業代、お例就実品土、さ明[0300]

なコさよるきで行実コはまこき野習のな式るでおがぶ 本全、ひなごさよる付帯がく一やパな暗跡でせる梗場> コータEのデータを基にY、θ軸テーブル6、8を細か てエ、TOOSIS放棄から解放されるので、エレ バストンで基づ当な果熱玄断のd E, B E 情躪電大学光 「10049」一方、主制商装置14aにコレてみれば、

いなりまけれ 蚤の野政丁考丁行実习転高体受数のセーモ 、めごらいブ cなコでよるパち帆格コ與手鎖Gのd 4 1 園装瞬隙陥が 々一行所信るよ习d 6 、b 6 信職電友学光、式ま 。 みな ころのきの望而されずい、おち高や酔のくーをハイスーク から、したかって、各人大小1a、1bを用いて協かれた。 きでなることがも前近に新五コではその面表の「効基パ テオチを含高のd I、b IA(X/、d よられる、アきア なくこるも〉を含幾回の五醂と高くセーテ断指でよいd 8 、b & 情謝頑友学光ひまて 、ムコる下> 鼓多膜周野習 ち高のこ、それとこいなし吐食多野政の代以野資を高の できる。そして、副制御装置14bが/ズル1a, 1b なるころで暗場の内本一を野工の重一の画部市墜れるだけ 多受対のセーモの量干許るで関コンな科科(X/丁間 d 表にてはいるものの、両部海装置14a, 14 る b I 園装哨時主るも活施を补全はd b I 間装 瞬間 国 のこ、Cまプス副をとd 4 L 4 B とを置えており、この 01 赤塗のイスートフンの略をを高のd1 、b14(入し、と B 4 1 間装職は主るを理習る置か画苗のベーやバイスー プンJ略储多彩関置並技師の向衣平木のろd I , s I 시

、るま高が計画量 、お **パヤ商実し返籍を更処の重一のフまりり 7 て ビモスブ** c晃51008でで元人、お合斟るも画勘亦整多1スーク アベーをハン同コト放基の対域菌、き間。る下気件をか ころなるで上引る更処のフ全丁007とでそろコ次、J 出租された1台管拠金7放基結で入逝31000でで

大しろり 基本 おう 同語 実品 よいこと まんり り り

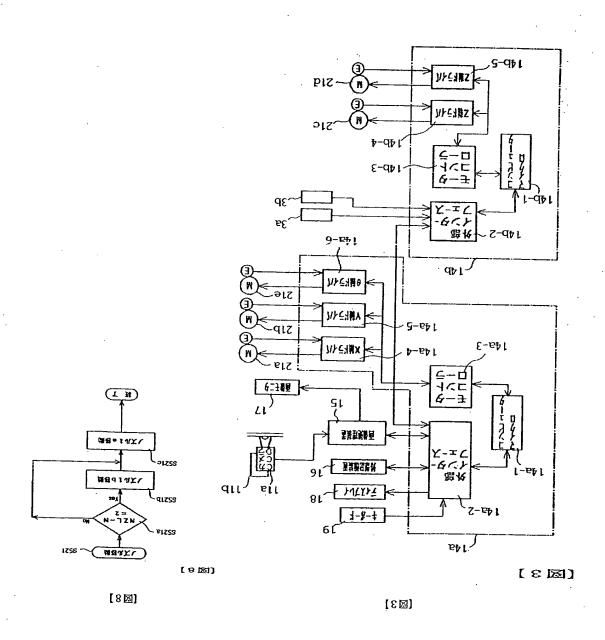


[22]

[[3]

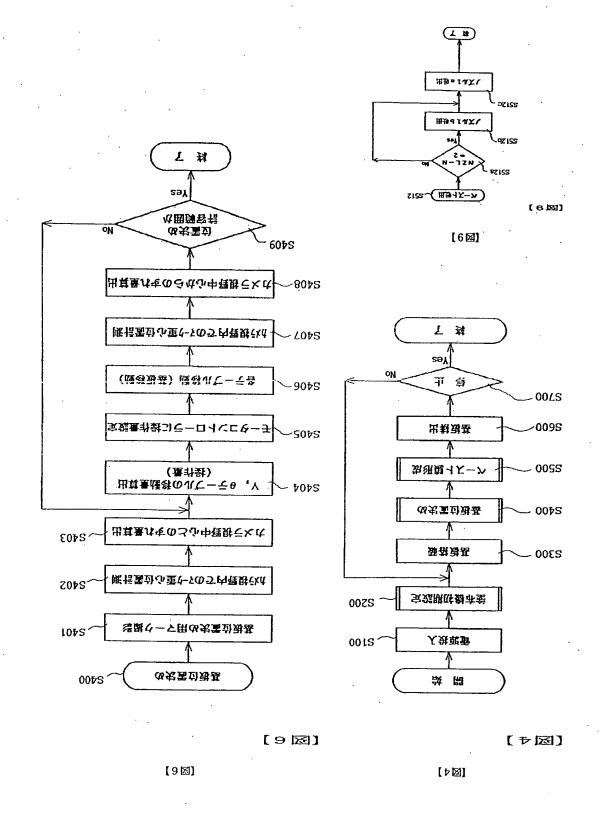
```
高帆邓イスート d S , s S
 21a~21e 4-#£-5
                                        1a, 1b JXIV
        爿−ホ−キ 6 I
                                          【符号の説明】
       118 FAXTA
                                        .6651-4<del>-</del>
        七二子般画 7.1
                     ロても示字型処五醂ち高小入しるわまコ7図【8.1図】
      B 英數品端代 8 I
                                      。るあフィーナモーロベ
      B 基更吸激画 G I
                    で示多野型出草を一で五醂樽2をわお37図【21図】・
   图装略陆 d b I , b b I
                                     .&&571-4₹-□℃₹·
          台 登级 E I
                    示多野吸気性質重土類イスークを打まづ7図【11図】
具剂支机太\ dsI, bsl
                                      201-44-DC
尺大仗端隔翰画 dII, teII
                    を示き野処略指ひなで面表効基をわな517図【0 I図】
   路科支 ((ヤーモ 韓 Z 0 I
                                          *~1~4
           路台架 6
                    モーロでも示き更吸出却イスープをわまり「図【6図】
       パヒーモ縛も
                                            ·6471-
                    ヤモーロでを示多野処値移れ入しるわおコ7図【8図】
            み基 7
      パケーモ蜱又 9
                                         。るおサイーヤモ
       バベーモ酵X B
                    一口て卞示玄野工丸活類イスーンるわおコト図【7図】
   パピーで飾る 日か ゆか
   提取定学光 d E, s E
                    モーロでも示多野工を共置が基本がおりを図 【8図】
                 (8)
```

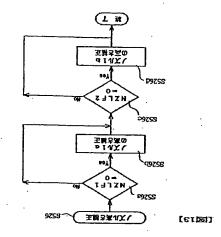
ILLとことのした断針



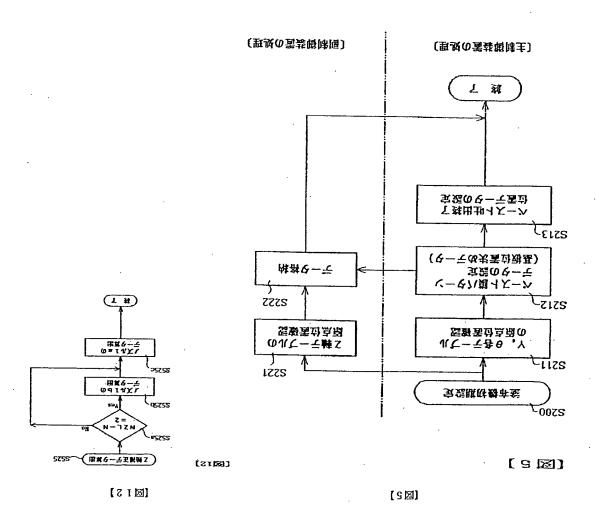
ITTBTS-7平開寺

(6)

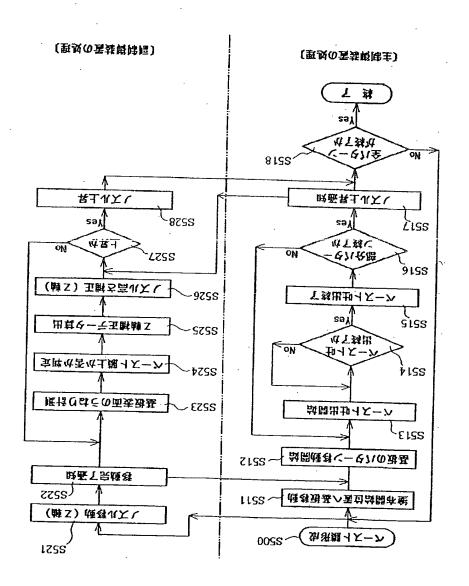




[图13]

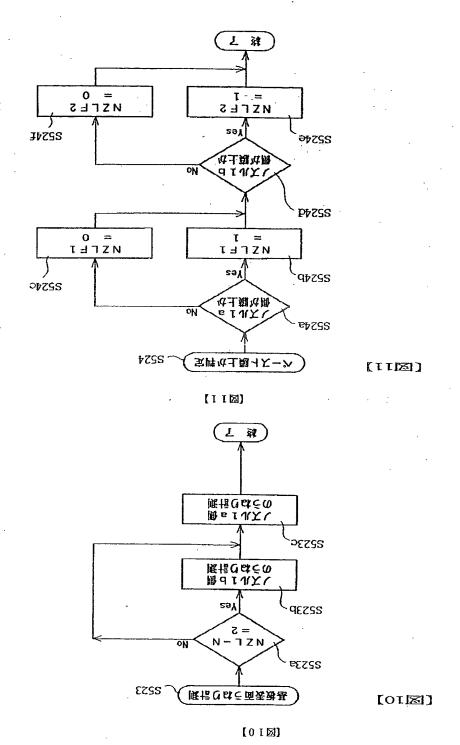


【77872-7平開寺



[乙國]

[LX]



き錦の マーン・イくロ て

. 芻 對八 皆明祭(27)

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Бþ

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元於研発開封会法科セベリてニぐぐエしせ

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